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ECONOMIC AND MILITARY REPORT ON ALBANIA
(December 1959 - March 1960)
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ECONOMIC AND MILITARY REPORT ON ALBANIA

Source Coverage: December 1959 - March 1960

The present report is based on newspapers and periodicals published in Albania during the period December 1959 - March 1960.

The report consists of documented research items which, depending upon their significance, are translated in full or in part, summarized or condensed, at all times reflecting the contextual meaning of the original. The statements within brackets are those of the researcher.

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Ekonomia Popullore, No 6, November-December 1960; No 1, January-February 1960

Miqesia, No 12, December 1959

Per Bujqesine Socialiste, No 1, January 1960

Puna, 1-31 January 1960

Sporti Popullor, 6 January-2 March 1960

Teknika, No 5 [no date]

Zeri i Popullit, 10 December 1959; 22 December 1959; 25 December 1959; 1-31 January 1960

Zeri i Rinise, 6 January-16 March 1960

I. AGRICULTURE

A. Fodder, Milk, and Meat

Fodder. The November 1958 Plenum set forth the task of increasing milk and meat production. The yield is conditioned by the fodder basis. Since 1956, it has been the practice to increase the amount of green "conveyor" (konvejer i gjelber), in order to secure fresh fodder all year around.

The "8 November" State Agricultural Enterprise in Sukth has increased the area sown to green fodder. During March-April 1959, livestock was fed a fresh mixture of barley and peas for the first time. Usually at this time, autumn fodder is scarce, alfalfa not yet ready, and ordinary fodder is not liked because animals feel the springtime winds. They prefer green fodder. The fresh mixture of gramineous and leguminous fodder is high in protien and vitamins, as well as being digestable and tasty. This fodder completes the green conveyor and increases the productivity of the livestock. Thin and tender stems of pea, mixed with hard stalks of barley, form a green juicy mass.

Culture of this green fodder yielded 150 quintals per hectare. When it was fed to milch cows continuously from November 1958 to November 1959, their milk yield increased 8 percent. (Per Bujqesine Socialiste, No. 1, Jan 60, pp 35-38)

Milk. Alfalfa of the third or fourth year (a degraded culture) fed to sheep increases milk and liveweight meat production. Liberal rations of fodder used at the State Agricultural Enterprise consisted of a balanced, assorted green and juicy green mass and hard, concentrated green stalks. It made possible the fulfillment of the milk and meat delivery plans, and even increased yields.

During a ten-month period in 1958, the state farm and the former "xhaczotaj" farm delivered to the State 13,355 quintals of milk. During the same period in 1959, they delivered 15,882 quintals, that is, 2,527 quintals or 19 percent more. The annual average milk yield in 1959 per cow at the state farm was 2,470 kilograms. For jersey cows which give milk with 5 percent butterfat content such a yield is good, particularly considering that most of the cows are infected with undulant fever and part of them have tuberculosis.

Cost is important in a dairy. In 1959, cost per kilogram of milk (including all indirect expenses) was around 18 leks [at the state farm]. Increased production was responsible

for such low costs, although the use of green conveyor and summer pastures also reduces expenses. Expenses for harvesting, collecting, transporting, and distributing green fodder are eliminated in summer pastures. Cultivation of fodder in fields close to cow barns, and storing near the barns, have also influenced cost reduction.

It is expected that in 1960 the cost of milk produced at the state farm will not be over 15 leks per kilogram. Actually cow milk, with 5 percent butterfat, is sold in markets at 56 leks a kilogram and costs more than standard milk [sic] with 5 percent butterfat.

It is foreseen that in 1960 21,200 quintals of milk will be produced at the state farm. The ratio of milk produced to agricultural area owned by the state farm is 450 quintals per each 100 hectares of land. The November 1958 CCCP Plenum set forth a goal of 282 quintals per 100 hectares by 1965, a goal which has already been fulfilled by 160 percent.

The state farm milk production plan for 1960 has been set forth at 24,800 quintals, which means that in 1960, production of milk per 100 hectares will reach 530 quintals, or 190 percent as compared with the average set for the country. (Per Bujqesine Socialiste, No 1, Jan 60, pp 35-38)

Meat. The state farm paid special attention to stock which was to be slaughtered. 7-to-8-month-old sucklings were castrated and fattened with corn, corn stalks, and other fattening fodder. They were delivered to collection enterprises when they were 16-24 months old.

The autumn fodder yield from 20 hectares of land and 10 hectares of pasture was reserved for 2,000 sheep. A diet based on rich green fodder (white and hybrid clover) fattened the stock.

The state farm has increased meat production and improved the quality of its meat. During a ten-month period of 1958, the state farm and the former "xhaczotaj" farm delivered to the state 556 quintals of meat. During the same period in 1959, the state farm delivered 945 quintals, that is, 390 quintals or 70 percent more than in 1958. Lambs and ewes (crossbred curly-haired "merinosflaish") attained higher liveweight as a result of better fodder. Crossbred "pro-tare" [not explained] sheep who were slaughtered because they were infected with militensis [sic] and old sheep had a good liveweight. The average liveweight of a crossbred curly-haired

x "flaishmerinos" male lamb was 24 kilograms when delivered (average 6-7 months old), which correspond to the liveweight of a full-grown native "reska" sheep. The average liveweight of a crossbred "protare" curly-haired x "flaishmerinos" sheep infected by militensis was 52 kilograms, and of ewes 63 kilograms. Curly-haired sheep slaughtered because of age attained an average liveweight of 41 kilograms.

These figures prove that when curly-haired sheep bred from a "flaishmerinos" ram or "prekos" [not explained] are generously fed, they attain a high liveweight and deliver meat of high quality. Even curly-haired sheep (deleruda) raised on good fodder exceed their own average weight. This shows the great possibilities of this native sheep, which yields high-quality wool, produces milk, and is capable of yielding a high liveweight and high quality meat.

Meat delivered during 1959 by the state enterprise - lamb, ewe, rureza [ewe bearing for the first time] and mutton - was of high quality: 97 percent of the meat delivered was first and second-grade.

Considering that production of milk is more important than production of meat, the latter cannot be increased without cutting into the quantity of milk yielded. This does not mean that production indices set forth by the November 1959 Party Plenum cannot be attained - the state farm will fulfill meat production indices per 100 hectares of land. The truth is that meat production indices were set too low. In 1959, meat production per 100 hectares of land at the state farm was 30 quintals. In 1960, the plan foresees 50 quintals of meat per 100 hectares. (Per Bujqesine Socialiste, No 1, Jan 60, pp 35-38)

B. Varieties of Corn Raised in Albania.

Recommended Varieties. In 1953, the "I.V. Micurin" Institute of Agricultural Research began experimenting with 35-40 corn varieties in various zones. It found that corn varieties raised in Albania are, in general, of two kinds: the horse-tooth "indentata" corn, and the vitreous [sic] "indurata" corn.

The horse-tooth varieties are mainly imported, have high stalks, and a 110-to-115 day vegetative cycle. In good, fertilized soil they yield 35-50 quintals per hectare and a green mass of 250-300 quintals per hectare.

The vitreous varieties are usually of domestic origin and

include the Reci, Dukat, Gushtak, and Yellow Russian. These varieties are raised in non irrigated soil, have a shorter growing period (up to 90 days), yield small ears, and resist drought. The yield is low but steady (12-20 quintals per hectare). They are cultivated mostly in hilly areas where the soil is poor, or at least not very good. Some of these varieties are good as a secondary crop, after the wheat, rye, barley, etc. has been harvested. The Bulgarian, White Glass, Trubllak, and Mistrec vitreous varieties resist drought and can be cultivated in soil that is not fertile.

The vitreous varieties are rich in nitrogen and minerals, and have a heavier weight per hectoliter than varieties in the first group. Varieties in the first group are the Faremath [with a big kernel], Peshkopi, Yellow Austrian, Kukes, Yellow Banat Kukes, Deti, and White Kaba Sarande. They yield 45-50 Quintals per hectare when raised in fertile soil and under favorable weather conditions (sufficient humidity and a cool summer).

The Institute recommended raising established varieties of corn in certain regions.

In the regions of Shkoder, Lezhe, Zadrime, Burrel, it recommended cultivation of:

- a) Yellow and White Rec on non-irrigated, infertile, and hilly land, and as a second crop on the plains;
- b) Bulgarian corn on irrigated land and Deti corn on fertile land in Lezhe;
- c) White Sulove of Elbasan in the humid lowlands, to be sown in June and July.

In the regions of Fushe-Kruje, Tirana, Elbasan, and Durres:

- a) Yellow and White Rec on non-irrigated, non-fertile, hilly land, and on irrigated, non-fertile land as a second crop after the harvest of other crops;
- b) Bulgarian in irrigated soil, Deti in "strong" [shendosha] and White Sulove of Elbasan on land cultivated late in the season or in irrigated lowlands.

In the regions of Lushnje, Berat, Fier, Vlore:

- a) Dukat and Yellow Russian in non-fertile land and dry

hilly land;

b) Yellow and White Rec on non-irrigated hilly land;

c) Bulgarian on irrigated land,

In the regions of Gjirokaster, Perinet, Delvine:

Dukat and Yellow Russian on hilly, non-irrigated land, and on the plains as a second crop.

On the Dropull plain the Institute advises cultivation of Dropull corn (late sowing), and on the fertile plains of Vurg (Delvine), Kaba corn.

In the Korce region:

a) Yellow Flag and White Rec in slopes and on non-irrigated land as a second crop;

b) Bulgarian and Elbasan Sulova on the plains and on irrigated land. (Bashkimi, 24 Jan 60, p.2)

Characteristics of Certain Corn Varieties.

White Bulgarian is part of the vitreous group, is of foreign origin, has been cultivated for a long time and fits climactic conditions. Stalks have 12-13 wide dark green leaves. The stalk is strong and stout, and usually bears one or two ears well covered with kernels. The ear is cylindrical in shape, 18-20 centimeters long, and not very thick. The kernels are arranged in 10-12 rows. This variety ripens in from 110-115 days, resists hot weather, and yields 25 to 40 quintals per hectare. It gives a good crop in irrigated lowlands. It is a late crop and is resistant to corn weevil [krymbi i misrit].

White Det was imported from Italy 29 years ago. Its original name was Dente di Cavallo (Horse's Tooth). Stalk is 230-240 centimeters high, strong and stout, and has 13-14 elongated light green leaves. Each plant has usually one big cob, stout and cylindrical, with 10-14 rows of kernel. It ripens in 115-120 days and has little resistance to corn weevil. It is cultivated in fertilized coastal zones that are rich in humus, needs cool weather, especially during the second half of the summer. Under these conditions, it yields 35-45 quintals per hectare.

Peshkopi Yellow Faremath, also called Salonika corn, is of

foreign origin and has been cultivated in the region of Peshkopi for about half a century. It belongs to the Horse's Tooth group. Stalks are 230-250 centimeters high, with 12-15 leaves. Each bears one very big cylindrical, elongated cob with 12-16 rows of kernel. Its vegetative cycle lasts 112-115 days. It is cultivated in well-fertilized soil, often irrigated, and needs cool summertime weather. The most common types are the Peshkopi Yellow Faremath and the Yellow Thorned Faremath. It has 14-16 regular rows of kernel.

Elbasan White Sulova is of native origin. Stalks are 170-190 centimeters high and have 10-12 straight but long leaves. Each stalk yields one strong corncob, and sometimes two. This variety needs irrigated lowland soil. It yields 22-38 quintals per hectare, but can yield 32-50 quintals in fertile soil such as the Maliq plain or the plains of Peshkopi.

Shkoder White Rec, of native origin, is raised mainly in the region of Rec, north of Shkoder. It belongs to the vitreous group. Stalks are 170-180 centimeters high, have 9-10 wide leaves, and usually yield two corn cobs apiece. Vegetative cycle of this variety is 85-90 days. It is resistant to hot weather, and has a steady yield of 15-25 quintals per hectare.

Vlore White Russian, of native origin, belongs to the vitreous group. Stalks are short and average 120-140 centimeters in height. The corncob is conical, small, and has 10-14 rows of kernel. The vegetative cycle of this variety lasts 80-85 days. It is resistant to hot weather and is cultivated on hilly, non-fertile land. It yields 12-20 quintals per hectare. (Bashkimi, 24 Jan 60, p 2)

C. Agricultural Research and Studies.

The "I.V. Micurin" Institute of Agricultural Research is putting agricultural development on a scientific basis. During 1959, 90 experiments were conducted at the Institute and 20 various themes studied.

Special research conducted on wheat showed that the Productore S-6, Funo, and Abondanza varieties have a yield which is respectively, 15 percent, 14 percent, and 13 percent higher than the Tevere variety raised in many zones.

The Sanpastore variety cultivated at "Wilhelm Pik" [sic] Agricultural Cooperative in Kemishtaj (Lushnje Rzeth) yielded an average of 32.14 quintals per hectare. The Abondanza

yielded 32.2 quintals per hectare.

The Institute has recommended cultivation of established varieties of wheat for certain zones. The Sansovino can be sown on (or after) 15 October, that is, two weeks before other varieties.

The Institute also conducted research work on certain hybrid corn varieties brought from the Soviet Union, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia. The hybrids produced at the Institute, such as the Bulgarian Deti X for irrigated land and the Reci X Kahzkovski for non-irrigated land, yield, respectively, 10-12 percent and 15-20 percent more. Other hybrids, such as the Dropull X Kahzkovski and the Sulove X Kahrkovski, cultivated in an experimental field, yielded 102.27 quintals per hectare.

Results of research made on varieties and fertilizers for the culture of sugar-beet, tobacco, and vegetables are not available. Research conducted on cotton cultivation proved that certain varieties of cotton seed imported from the Soviet Union can be cultivated in Albania. (Bashkimi, 3 Jan 60, p 1)

II. INDUSTRY IN GENERAL

A. Plan Fulfillment and General Production

General Industrial Production. In general, the 1959 industrial production plan was fulfilled and exceeded. Preliminary and incomplete data show that the general volume of industrial production in 1959 was fulfilled 101 percent.

The Ministry of Industry and Mines fulfilled the plan 100 percent, the State Collection Committee 97 percent, and state sectors of industry 114 percent. The Central Union of Handicraft Cooperation fulfilled the 1959 plan 102 percent and the Central Union of Consumer Cooperatives 102 percent.

During 1959, general industrial production was 18 percent higher than in 1958. Production in the petroleum industry was 14 percent higher, coal extraction 10 percent higher, chromium ore extraction 27 percent higher, copper ore industry 22 percent higher, iron-nickel ore extraction 134 percent higher, bitumen production 30 percent higher, electric power 19 percent higher, the machine industry and metal processing 29 percent

higher, construction materials industry 34 percent higher, the wood industry and lumber processing 23 percent higher, glass and ceramics industry 31 percent higher, light industry 12 percent higher, the food industry 20 percent higher, etc. (Bashkimi, 25 Dec 59, p 1)

1959 Value and Production Volume. General value of the industrial production plan was fulfilled with a surplus of 370 million leks. It totalled 4,800 million leks more than in 1958, a rise of 18 percent.

General production volume in 1959 was 22 times larger than in 1938. (Puna, 1 Jan 60, p 3)

General industrial production in 1959 was 13 percent higher than the goal set forth by the Third Party Congress. (Bashkimi, 25 Dec 59, p 3)

Industrial Production by Sectors. In 1959, industrial production by sectors was 18.9 percent over 1958 for crude oil, 23.1 percent higher for chromium ore, 17.6 percent higher for coal extraction, 20.4 percent higher for copper ore, 7.1 percent higher for sawed lumber, 64.4 percent higher for bricks, 7.3 percent higher for cotton textiles, 1.5 percent higher for wool textiles, 14.0 percent higher for the shoe industry, and 16.9 percent higher for the sugar industry.

The level of industrial production which the Third Party Congress set forth for 1960 was attained in 1959, i.e., a year ahead of schedule. (Ekonomia Popullore, No 1, Jan-Feb 60, p 3)

III. MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

A. Machine Industry

The "Enver" Machinery Works in Tirana fulfilled the 1959 plan by 102.5 percent, with only 94.1 percent of the labor force. Labor productivity was increased 9 percent. Production costs were reduced during the first nine months of 1959, saving the enterprise 11,309,000 leks. The quality of the goods produced by the plant was better than in 1958, and

norms were fulfilled by 127 percent. (Zeri i Popullit, 22 Dec 59, p 2)

The 1959 plan for the "Enver" Machinery Works was 45.3 percent higher than the 1958 plan, and it was fulfilled with a surplus value of 6,573,000 leks.

Workers from the plant promised that in 1960 they will produce 304 million leks' worth of goods over the plan and will increase labor productivity by 16.9 percent, instead of 15.7 percent as planned. They also promise to reduce production costs, thus saving the state 4 million leks, produce 97 new tractor spare parts, and reduce imports by an amount equivalent to 45,000 rubles. (Puna, 15 Jan 60, p 1)

B. Brick Production

Production of Shamot Bricks at the Porcelain Factory. A few months ago, production of shamot bricks started at the Porcelain Enterprise. These bricks are used in baking ovens, in the ceramic industry and in bakeries, in steam engine boilers, and in tempering shops. Shamot is a refractory material and heat-resistant up to 1,580 degrees centigrade, corresponding to No. 26 "koni regel" [not explained]. Refractory material usually resists heat up to 1,800 degrees centigrade but the various kinds of shamot used in industry have a heat resistance of up to 1,100, 1,200, 1,300, 1,400, and 1,500 degrees centigrade.

Shamot bricks are produced from refractory material containing $x \text{ Al}_2\text{O}_3 y \text{ SiI}_2$. The higher the content of aluminum oxide and the lower the content of silicon oxide, or other materials with a low melting point (such as iron oxide), the better and higher heat resistance of shamot bricks. Materials used in shamot production are Kaolin, refractory clay, clean sand, quartz, and bauxite.

Shamot bricks, apart from their heat-resistant quality, must be porous, pressure and impact resistant, and impervious to temperature change. These qualities depend on the properties of the material used.

<u>For use</u> <u>at</u>	<u>SiO₂</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Al₂O₃</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Fe₂O₃</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Porosity</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Cold</u> <u>Présure</u> <u>Kg/cm₂</u>	<u>Heat</u> <u>Resis-</u> <u>tance</u>	<u>C° De-</u> <u>form-</u> <u>ation</u>
1350-1450°C	54.40	42.80	2.08	13.20	185	34m. Koni Regel	1680°C
300°C	51.00	41.00	2.70	11.60	190	33	1636

Shamot material has acid properties when it contains 15-20 percent Al₂O₃, is neutral when it contains 20-30 percent Al₂O₃, and basic when it contains over 30 percent Al₂O₃.

Basic	Shamot	30-36 percent Al ₂ O ₃
High Basic	"	36-44 percent "
Neutral	"	20-30 percent "
Acid	"	15-20 percent "

The heat resistance of shamot depends on the percentage of iron oxide and the high or low melting degree of the other oxides.

Materials used in shamot production must have the following chemical composition:

SiO ₂	50.0-80.0 percent	CaO	0.2-1.0 percent
Al ₂ O ₃	15.0-45.0	UgO	0.2-1.5 "
Fe ₂ O ₃	0.5-5.0	KNaO	0.5-2.5 "
TiO ₂	0.5-3.0 percent		

Refractory clays from Alarup (Pogradec) and Prespe contain over 3 percent Fe₂O₃ which is not desirable in shamot brick production, but have high plasticity and combine with kaolin. They constitute the raw materials used today in production of shamot bricks at the Porcelain Factory.

The process of preparing the materials used for shamot brick production influences the granulation of the shamot. Shamot produced at the Porcelain Factory attains a heat resistance of 1,350-1,400 degrees centigrade. The chemical composition of this shamot can be considered neutral or low basic.

Mechanical pressure and porosity qualities are within the standard of foreign shamot bricks, but the factory's bricks do need improvement. For instance, the content of Al_2O_3 must be increased. Bauxite mineral is being used in experimental tests, since bauxite is rich in Al_2O_3 content. However, for use in shamot bricks it cannot contain more than 3 percent Fe_2O_3 . Other experiments are being made combining kaolin clay with chromite. Magnesite is another raw material that can be used in preparation of refractory bricks.

The problem of finding cleaner kaolin, containing less than 2 percent Fe_2O_3 and more than 0.32 percent Al_2O_3 , is still open.

Another problem to be solved is the mechanization of the shamot brick production process. The Porcelain Factory must be reconstructed for increased shamot brick production, and the road to improvement is now open. (Teknika, No 5, no date given on source, pp 29-30)

C. Pharmaceuticals

The section producing solutions /presumably liquid medicine/ at the State Industrial Enterprise for Pharmaceutical Products manufactures 42,000 phials daily, or 2,000 phials over the plan. The tablet section exceeded its production plan for the first five days of January 1960 by 5 percent. (Bashkimi, 8 Jan 60, p 1)

IV. SERVICE INDUSTRY

A. Electric Power

Electric power output in 1938 was 9.315 million kilowatts, and installations capacity was around 3,000 kilowatts.

The 1945-1950 period was one of preparation, of reconstruction and systematization of existing electric power plants. Systematization occurred at plants in Tirana, Durres, Stalin Town, Patos, Vlore, Gjinokaster, Rubik, Shkoder, Korce, and Elbasan. During the same period the "Lenin" Hydroelectric Plant, the thermoelectric plant in the "Stalin" Textile Combine in Tirana, the thermoelectric plant in the Sugar

Refinery of Maliq, the thermoelectric plant in the Cement Factory in Vlore, the thermoelectric plant in the Oil Refinery in Cerrik, and high-and-low-tension lines were built. Albanian cadres were limited, but Soviet specialists and technicians assisted them and trained new cadres

If 100 is taken as a basis for 1938, production of electric power in 1950 attained 23 percent [probably a typographical error]; in 1955, 910 percent; in 1957, 1,340 percent, and at the end of the Second Five-Year Plan it is expected to be 1,784 percent. These percentages do not include rural electrification.

The "Karl Marx" Hydroelectric Plant - which has been built and is now in operation - constitutes the most powerful center of the electric power network. It has a capacity of 25,000 kilowatts (five times greater than the "Lenin" Hydroelectric Plant) and produces annually (graphically) 120 million kilowatt/hours of electric power. The dam forms an artificial lake with 140 million cubic meters of water.

Other constructions carried out during the 15 years of people's rule are the Tirana substation of 110/356 kilowatts; the Cerrik substation (110/3516 kilowatts); the Stalin Town substation (110/3513 kilowatts); the Marinas substation (110/3513 kilowatts); the Rubik substation (110-6 kilowatts); the substations of Tirana, Durres, Elbasan, Selenice, Vlore, Patos, Fier (35/6 kilowatts each) and the high-tension transmission lines connecting them - such as the 110-kilowatt Ulez-Tirana, Ulez-Rubik, Ulez-Kurbnesh, Tirana-Cerrik, Cerrik-Stalin Town, Stalin Town-Marine (180 kilometers) lines; the 35-kilowatt Lenin Plant-Tirana Combine-Durres, Cerrik-Elbasan, Patos-Fier, Patos-Selenice, Selenice-Vlore (100 kilometers), and the 10-kilowatt Tirana-Krabe and Korce-Maliq lines.

There also are above-surface [aerial] lines and cables supplying mines, industrial centers, and agricultural enterprises.

This wide network constitutes the core of the production, transformation, and distribution of electric power.

The ratio of electric power production to capacity of plants and thermoelectric-hydroelectric installations is high. The proportion changed with the creation of the "Karl Marx" Hydroelectric Plant. In fact, if 100 percent is taken as total [global in original] production of electric power for 1958, production of the "Karl Marx" and "Lenin" Hydroelectric Plants constitute around 78 percent.

The possibilities for wide electrification of the country are excellent. Studies demonstrate that Albania has great potentialities in electric power from hydroelectric and thermoelectric resources. The thermoelectric potentialities proceed from our growing mining industry (crude oil) [sic]. Exploitation of crude oil, chromium, iron, and nickel cannot be achieved without a solid electric power basis.

The future development of the petroleum industry and of metallurgy in Albania under the Third Five-Year Plan is conditioned by the development of electric power resources. Under construction or about to be constructed are the Shkopet Hydroelectric Plant on the Mat River (20,000 kilowatts), the Bistrice Hydroelectric Plant (27,000 kilowatts), the Thermoelectric Plant of Fier (50,000-100,000 kilowatts), 12 to 15 110-kilowatt substations, a series of 110-kilowatt transmission lines (around 300 kilometers long), a 35-kilowatt line. All are projects that will be included in the Third Five-Year Plan, and the Soviet Union will assist Albania with credits, machinery, equipment, and technicians.

In the future, the demand for electric power will increase. Metallurgy and other branches of industry will need more electric power. Electrification of rural areas will improve labor productivity and the welfare of peasants. Hydroelectric and thermoelectric plants will combine their power to produce more energy. (Irakli Vakeflliu, Deputy Minister of Industry and Mines, Teknika, No 5, no date, pp 1-4)

The Karl Marx Hydroelectric Plant. The Karl Marx Hydroelectric Plant is connected through a 110-kilowatt high-tension line with the "V.I.Lenin" Plant and the thermoelectric plants at Tirana, Cerrik, Stalin Town, and Vlore. This network is an integrated power system.

In 1928, a 420-kilowatt power plant with an annual output of 350,000 kilowatt/hours was built in Tirana. In 1959, electric power output at this station was 18 times higher than in 1938.

The "Karl Marx" Plant has 25,000 kilowatts of power and its capacity is 120,000,000 kilowatt/hours. The central dam is 250 meters long, 80 meters high, and 55 meters wide at the base. The artificial lake created covers a 13-square-kilometer area and its water capacity is 140,000,000 cubic meters.

The General Directory of Electric Power Plants estimates that 62 percent of Albanian power is generated by hydroelectric plants and 38 percent by thermoelectric and diesel plants.

At the "Karl Marx" Plant, only 73 percent of capacity is used. Since this plant went into operation, electric power production costs have been reduced by 47 percent as compared with 1957. (Zeri i Popullit, 10 Jan 60, p 3)

B. Construction and Construction Materials

a) Construction. There was much war damage in Albania. 61,000 various buildings were completely or partially destroyed (35,388 houses among them), 48 bridges (with a total length of 5,548 meters) blown up, and 2,480 meters of pier destroyed.

After 1945, 94 percent of the bridges were reconstructed in record time (those of Rogozhine - 280 meters long, Penkove - 200 meters, Mifol - 257 meters, Mbrostar - 100 meters, Vajgurore - 55 meters, etc.). Within two years all damaged houses were rebuilt. After repairs had been made, construction in all sectors of the economy and cultural life began.

During the 15 years of people's rule, the volume of construction has been 36.6 billion leks (at 1958 prices).

During 1947-1948, construction volume doubled. In 1950 construction was completed of the Kukes-Peshkopi, Berat-Corovode, Brataj-Kuc, etc., highways; the first railroad in Albania; the 450-meter pier in Durres; the Naum Panci Canal and the Jube Canal (each irrigating 2,000 hectares); the Penkove Canal. Reclamation of the Kawaja, Maliq, etc., plains was also completed. In the same period, construction of the "Stalin" Textile Combine, the "Lenin" Hydroelectric Plant, the Tobacco Fermentation Factory in Shkoder, and the Sugar Refinery in Maliq also began.

Then came the period of great constructions under the First Five-Year Plan, when 3.5 times more construction was carried out than during the five first years after liberation. The value of these constructions represents 15.5 percent of the over-all construction funds spent in Albania during the 15 years of people's rule.

Constructions donated by the Soviet Union (at 1958 prices):

	Total Value of Con- struc- tion	<u>Construction Surface</u>		<u>Construction Time</u>	
		Unit of Meas- ure	Quan- tity	Start	End
1)"Stalin"Textile Combine	578.7	Sq.Met.	50,000	1949	1951
2)Velvet Mill - Tirana	60.2	"	2,500	1956	1957
3)Wool Mill - Tirana	345.3	"	23,400	1952	1953
4)Cotton Gin - Fier	67.8	"	9,400	1950	1951
5)Cotton Gin - Rogozhine	57.0	"	9,400	1951	1952
6)Tanin Extraction Plant - Vlore	75.4	"	4,300	1952	1953
7)Wood Combine- Elbasan	188.1	"	11,000	1951	1952
8)Rice Husking Fac- tory - Vlore	62.0	"	7,000	1950	1951
9)"Lenin"Hydro- electric Plant	491.2	Kilwts	5,000	1947	1951
10)"Karl Marx" Hydro- electric Plant	1,669.7	"	22,000	1953	1958
11)Sugar Factory - Maliq	357.3	Sq.Met.	20,700	1949	1951
12)Oil Refinery - Cerrik	1,087.5	"	23,400	1952	1956
13)Cement Factory - Vlore	496.4	"	18,500	1952	1954
14)Tobacco Processing Factory - Shkodër	97.3	"	5,000	1948	1954

	Total Value of Con- struc- ion	<u>Construction</u> <u>Surface</u>		<u>Construction</u> <u>Time</u>	
		Unit	Quan-	Start	End
		of			
		Meas-			
		ure			
15) "New Albania" Film Studio	76.3	Sq. Met.	7,000	1951	1951

During the Second Five-Year Plan period, a larger volume amount of work was carried out than under the First Five-Year Plan.

Constructions carried out during the 15 years of people's rule were:

Years	Total Construc- tions	(in million leks)			
		Industrial	Reclama- tion	Housing	Social and Cultural
1) 1938	153.6	-	-	-	-
2) 1945-1950	9,132.4	865.8	484.4	260.7	321.9
3) 1951-1955	14,815.4	5,291.5	1,511.5	2,259.1	1,386.3
4) 1956-59	17,379.7	4,839.0	2,349.1	2,907.1	1,356.6
5) 1945-59	41,327.5	10,996.3	4,345.0	5,426.9	3,064.8

Other

1938	-
1945-1950	7,199.6
1951-1955	4,367.0
1956-1959	5,927.9
1945-1959	17,494.5

The volume of construction under the Second Five-Year Plan was 17 percent higher than volume under the First Five-Year Plan. The Party's Plenum of February 1958 increased this volume 30 percent, making the total rise 48.5 percent. At

the end of 1959, the construction plan had been 78 percent fulfilled. (Ekonomia Popullore, No 6, Nov-Dec 59, pp 76-85)

Industrial Construction. The volume of construction in industry, during the Second Five-Year Plan, is 30 percent higher than during the First Five-Year Plan, and the volume of construction in agriculture is 106 percent higher.

In 1958, 160 major constructions and in 1959, 200 constructions were started (not including small ones). Construction is now underway on the Copper Plant in Kurbnesh; hydroelectric plants in Shkopet and Bistrice; expansion of the Cement Factory in Vlore; four plants for bricks and tiles; a factory for production of curved furniture (Fabrika per prodhimin e mobiljeve te perkulura) in Elbasan; the Food Combine in Tirana; 16 plants for grape - fruit - and - vegetable - processing or canning; four refrigeration plants in Tirana, Korce, Delvine, and Durres; the Meat Processing Combine in Tirana; reclamation of the Myzeqe, Vurg, Thumane, and Roskovec plains; asphalt-ing of the Librazhd-Pishkash and Milot-Klos roads, modernization of the pier at Durres, as well as housing, schools, and cultural and medical institutions. (Ekonomia Popullore, No 6, Nov-Dec 59, pp 76-85)

Housing. Construction of housing facilities has increased every year. Taking 100 as a basis for housing constructed during the Two-Year Plan (1949-1950), the average housing construction during the First Five-Year Plan was 512 percent and during the Second Five-Year Plan 975 percent. Statistics show that up to the end of 1958, 950,000 square meters of housing were built. During the First Five-Year Plan, 560,000 square meters were built, and it is expected that by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan, housing construction will reach 850,000 square meters, or 35 percent more than during the First Five-Year Plan.

Under the First Five-Year Plan, housing construction paid for by state investments equalled one square meter for every 12.5 persons. This ratio was one square meter for every 8 persons in 1958, and for every 6.7 persons in 1959. Per capita housing construction in 1958 was double the construction carried out during 1948, 1949, and 1950 put together.

Houses also were built by private citizens (workers or farmers). From 1955 to 1958, 26,000 private houses were built.

Construction Costs. Construction costs have been reduced every year. In 1955, costs were 30 percent lower than in 1950, and it is expected that by the end of 1959, costs will be 25 percent lower than in 1955. This means that 100 leks of construction in 1950 would cost only 45 leks at the end of the Second Five-Year Plan. Norms in certain construction works were raised: 24 percent for digging, 187 percent for wall construction, 25 percent for roofing, etc.

Taking 100 as a basis for 1950, labor productivity in 1955 was 168 percent, 1958 - 220 percent, and by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan, it is expected to have increased to 280 percent. (Ekonomia Popullore, No 6, Nov-Dec 59, pp 76-85)

Manpower. Skilled workers, technicians, and specialists in construction have been trained during the 15 years of people's rule. There are now six times more engineers and architects and twelve times more medium technicians. The workers' skill has improved as their number has risen. Albanian technicians have drafted the blueprints for such big construction projects as the Copper Plant in Kurbnesh and the Palace of the Party's Central Committee in Tirana. In cooperation with Soviet specialists, they have drafted the blueprints for the Shkopet and Bistrice hydroelectric plants. (Ekonomia Popullore, No 6, Nov-Dec 59, pp 76-85)

Housing. During 1959, 216,000 square meters of housing were built in 200 various projects situated in urban areas or production centers. This was 17 percent more than in 1958. (Ekonomia Popullore, No 1, Jan-Feb 60, p 4)

b. Plan Fulfillment and Investments.

Plan fulfillment at the "21 December" Construction Enterprise. The "21 December" Construction Enterprise in Tirana fulfilled the 1959 plan 100 percent, although it was 23.92 percent larger than the 1958 plan. Other indices of the plan, such as delivery of construction in time, cost reduction, labor productivity, and quality of construction, were not fulfilled.

Average increase for the 1956-1959 period was 19.69 percent. It is foreseen that in 1960 the enterprise will handle 2.16 times more constructions than in 1956. In Tirana the enterprise has contracted for the construction of the Food

Combine, Meat Combine, Refrigeration Plant, Bakery, Sanatorium, and the Soviet Embassy.

During 1960, the enterprise will build the Palace of Culture (a gift from the Soviet Union), the broadcasting station, the Coal Briquetting Factory, the Polyclinic, the Post Office central building [mail, telegraph, and telephone], over 700 apartments, and many other projects.

The enterprise showed many shortcomings during 1959, such as bad preparation for works and lack of construction materials. Reconstruction of three brick factories hampered construction of other projects, because of the shortage of bricks. In order to fulfill the planned volume, the enterprise accepted materials not corresponding to established state standards. This resulted in low quality and high costs. Labor productivity fell 2.39 percent - at a cost of 17,015,540 leks. The transportation plan of the enterprise was not fulfilled either, which hampered construction, too.

Shortcomings and failures also were caused by clients who, in many cases, did not have blueprints ready or the plot on which the building was to be erected. The Ministry of Education and Culture and the Standing Committee of Tirana Town [sic], for instance, had not followed schedule and determined the site of the 11-year schools to be constructed. Similar failures [sic] are expected in 1960 from the Ministry of Health, Education, and Culture, and the Ministry of Industry.

In 1960, construction work will be centralized, thus allowing tighter control.

The labor force constitutes a problem. Some 760 workers must advance to higher categories, while 600 workers must be trained in qualification and improvement courses. The technical bureau of the enterprise has drawn up a program of seminars and lessons for improving workers' technical ability. The enterprise collective has promised to make a radical change in 1960. The annual plan will be fulfilled by 25 December 1960, and cost reductions will save the budget 74 million leks. (Zeri i Popullit, 31 Jan 60, p 3)

Investments. At the beginning of the First Five-Year Plan, the state invested 278 million leks in housing projects. During the First Five-Year Plan, the state invested 2,260 million leks, and during the four first years of the Second Five-Year

Plan, 2,850 million leks. These figures do not include private construction in urban and rural areas.

In 1957, 7,000 single houses were built by private citizens through state loans. By the end of 1959, a total of 950,000 square meters of housing facilities had been built. New towns and urban centers have been created in Albania, such as Patos, Cerrik, Maliq, Rubik, Bulqize, Perrenjas, etc. The "Stalin" Textile Combine Center, with its 10,000 inhabitants, is a real town. (Ekonomia Popullore, No 6, Nov-Dec 59, pp 28-29)

C. Construction Materials.

Construction Materials Enterprise. The "NSHPMN", or State Enterprise for the Production of Construction Materials (Ndermarje Shteterore prodhimit te materialeve te ndertimit), was created and built in Tirana two years ago. It produces over 25 types of articles and construction materials, such as granulated cement, slabs, sinks, cement pipes and blocks, lumber, windows, doors, lime, etc. The enterprise has plants in Tirana, Kruje, Leskovik, and Lure. It also produces goods not included in the state plan, such as cut and polished memorial stones.

The enterprise's 1959 plan was fulfilled a little over 100 percent, but production costs and quality of products were not satisfactory. For instance, the enterprise produced 598 tons of lime that did not correspond to established state standards.

The 1960 production plan is 20 percent higher than the 1959 plan. The enterprise has a difficult task ahead of it, for the December Plenum of the Party's CC ordered it to produce construction materials of high quality and to reduce production costs without decreasing quantity. Work during the 20 days of January 1960 indicates that it has got off to a poor start, since only half of the production plan was fulfilled. The management tried to justify this under the pretext that bad weather conditions were responsible. The truth is that preparatory work in 1959 was not carefully done.

A new plant for prefabricated blocks was added to the enterprise. This will produce 10,000 square meters of blocks annually. A concrete factory (fabrika e betonit) built near the plant that uses Soviet machinery has a productive capacity of 100 cubic meters every 24 hours and is run by six workers. For the time being, machines are not sheltered, but the factory buildings will be finished during 1960.

The lime division at the enterprise will not use wood as fuel any more and the use of coal instead will reduce production costs. (Zeri i Popullit, 29 Jan 60, p 2)

Construction Machinery. The amount of construction machinery increased during the Second Five-Year Plan. In 1959 there was four times more heavy construction machinery than in 1956, and the quantity of light machinery had doubled.

Local construction enterprises - such as those in Burel, Gjirokaster, and Korce - which before didn't have any machinery, today have mechanized their working processes. Mechanization of certain working processes, such as preparation of concrete columns and earth removal, made possible the elimination of manual work. In Ministry of Construction enterprises, machines performed 82 percent of the work in construction of concrete columns during 1959, and 86 percent of the earth removal. During a nine-month period in 1959 machines at the same enterprises removed 14,320,000 cubic meters of earth and performed 220,000 cubic meters of the concrete work, which, if done by manual workers, would have required respectively, 30,000 workers and 710 workers per day.

The number of qualified workers has grown. In 1956, there were 115 qualified workers handling excavators and bulldozers. Today there are 700.

Unfortunately, there are many shortcomings. Machinery is not exploited all the time, or needs repairs and spare parts are not available. At the enterprises of the Ministry of Construction, 14 percent of all the machinery was not included in the 1959 plan. Idle machinery constitutes an internal reserve to be exploited. Even planned machinery is not used 100 percent. During a nine-month period in 1959, 89 percent of the planned machinery was operated 96 percent of the planned working time. Certain machines, such as concrete mixers, cranes, trucks, etc., are not used all the time. (Zeri i Popullit, 30 Jan 60, p 1)

Research Work in the Construction Laboratory. The construction laboratory is doing research on construction materials. Created in 1949 by the Ministry of Construction, with the technical assistance of Soviet engineers Kostantine Azhnov and Boris Redkin, the laboratory is equipped with modern testing machinery imported from the Soviet Union and East Germany. It is composed of a concrete-testing section, a bitumen and

asphalt section, and a geological section.

As a result of laboratory studies, the construction industry now uses an average of 350 kilograms of cement per cubic meter in processing 250-kilograms-per-square-centimeter concrete, instead of 400 kilograms.

The laboratory is conducting research on domestic construction materials. A new material for terrace floors [sic; seems unlikely they would use terrazo floors, possibly just "new material for terraces"] is obtained by processing crude bitumen from Palas (Vlore Rreth), replacing thus imported tar paper (leter-katraman). (Zeri i Popullit, 8 Jan 60, p 2)

V. EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

A. Plan Fulfillment and Production

Mining. The 1959 mine production plan is expected to be fulfilled 100 percent, corresponding to an increase of 16 percent over 1958. Expected fulfillment in coal for 1959 is estimated at 101 percent, chromium ore 101 percent, iron-nickel 100 percent, crude bitumen 104 percent.

According to a statement from the Ministry of Industry and Mines, the 1960 plan foresees production over 1959 of 17 percent in the petroleum industry, 4 percent in bitumen, 17 percent in chromium ore, and 60 percent in iron-nickel extraction.

Bitumen Enterprise in Selenice. In 1959, the bitumen enterprise in Selenice produced 479 tons of crude bitumen and 2,178 tons of refined bitumen over the plan. During the nine-month period of 1959, costs were reduced 10,224,000 leks, instead of 6,030,000 leks as planned. The quality of crude and refined bitumen has improved. The labor productivity plan was fulfilled 107.5 percent in research, 106.12 percent in crude bitumen, and 110.79 percent in refined bitumen. Savings on fuel amounted to 494,000 leks. (Zeri i Popullit, 31 Jan 60, p 2)

Iron and Nickel State Enterprise. Situated in Pishkash, this plant started operations in April 1958. From that date to December 1959, the enterprise fulfilled its production

plan 103.48 percent, producing 9,551 tons of iron-nickel ores over the plan. The prospecting and discovery plan was fulfilled 114.02 percent.

The 1959 daily production plan was 58 percent larger than in 1958 and was fulfilled 147 percent. During an 11 month period of 1959, the enterprise reduced production costs by 11,897,819 leks. Workers promised that in 1960 they will fulfill the production plan 103 percent, producing 7,350 tons over the plan, and will fulfill the discovery plan 105 percent or 9,000 cubic meters over the plan. They will reduce production costs 19.96 percent, equivalent to 12,370,000 leks, and will improve the quality of extracted ore, as well as training and qualifying 120 workers. (Puna, 18 Jan 60, p 1)

In 1959, the Iron and Nickel State Enterprise in Pishkash extracted 80,000 tons of iron-nickel ore more than in 1958, corresponding to a value of 100 million leks. (Puna, 1 Jan 60, p 3)

Chromium Ore Mine in Bulgize. In 1959, the production plan for chromium ore was fulfilled 105.41 percent, or 9,050 tons over the plan. The work plan was fulfilled 169.16 percent: 110.84 percent in the research department, 257.68 percent in preparatory work, 100 percent in major (kapital) work, and 140.44 percent in "Krelius" drilling.

Labor productivity was increased 36.78 percent in production and 5.51 percent in work, [sic]. Cost reduction amounted to 1,658,000 leks (for a nine-month period of 1959). The plan for the four-year period [probably 1956-1959] was fulfilled 106.25 percent in production and 129.39 percent in work.

Workers promised to fulfill the 1960 plan for chromium ore extraction, research, and preparation work 101 percent, for major work 102 percent, for "krelius" drilling 103 percent, for labor productivity 101 percent. They also promised to reduce production costs by 0.90 percent, corresponding to 1,520,000 leks. (Bashkimi, 19 Jan 60, p 1)

Copper Extraction. In 1959, 23 million tons more copper ore was produced than in 1958, 58 million leks' worth. (Puna, 1 Jan 60, p 3)

Petroleum Industry. The petroleum industry plan for the

first quarter of 1959 was not fulfilled because drilling equipment was not fully used. (Zeri i Popullit, 10 Dec 59, p 1)

VI. 1960 PLAN

A. Agriculture

General Agricultural Production Plan. The 1960 plan foresees an increase in agricultural and dairy products and overall exploitation of agricultural machines.

General agricultural production will be increased 33 percent over the 1959 plan, and 11 percent over the level set forth for 1960 by the Third Party Congress. (Ekonomia Popullore, No 1, Jan-Feb 60, p 7)

The last Party CC Plenum decided that the general value of agricultural production in 1960 shall be 35.100 million leks, 33 percent more than in 1959. (Bashkimi, 1 Jan 60, p 1)

Land Amelioration. The 1960 plan calls for completion of the land amelioration work on the plain of Vurg (Sarande). Some 4,900 hectares of new land will be opened for cultivation, 900,000 cubic meters of earth will be dug and moved. In addition, 212 kilometers of drainage canals will be dug as part of the land amelioration project, and reclaimed land will be watered through a 482-kilometer network of irrigation canals. (Zeri i Popullit, 16 Jan 60, p 1)

Virgin Land. In 1960, the cultivated area will be 11 percent larger than in 1959, thanks to preparation of virgin soil. Some 33,800 hectares of new land will be opened to agriculture and forestry. (Puna, 8 Jan 60, p 2)

Production. The plan foresees that 1960 production of bread grains will be 31 percent higher than in 1959, cotton 42 percent higher, tobacco 21 percent higher, and sugarbeet 12 percent higher.

Collection of bread grains, industrial plants, dairy products, and fruits will also be increased. Production of meat will rise 26 percent, and production of milk 39 percent over

1959. (Ekonomia Popullore, No 1, Jan-Feb 60, p 7)

In 1960, tobacco will be raised on 10 percent more land than in 1959, and tobacco production will be increased 21 percent. The area sown to sugarbeet will be 5 percent greater than in 1959. There will be 12 percent more land for beet production and 42 percent more for cotton. (Puna, 8 Jan 60, p 2)

Fruit Culture. In 1960, 5.3 million fruit saplings will be planted, 813,000 olive trees, 112,000 citrus fruit trees, and 6.5 million grape vines. This culture /presumably of all fruits mentioned/ will cover 6,000 hectares. (Puna, 8 Jan 60, p2)

There are two nurseries raising anti-phylloxera grapevines. Wild vines, which later will be grafted, will be planted on 790 hectares. A total of 681,000 grapevines of the best varieties were imported from Bulgaria. (Zeri i Popullit, 28 Jan 60, p 1)

State Agricultural Enterprises. The 1960 plan foresees a grain yield of 373,780 quintals. The quota for the grain delivery plan is set at 288,300 quintals, and increase over 1959 of 78.2 percent.

The grape delivery quota is set at 15,200 quintals, equal to the amount delivered during the whole 1955-1959 period. (Bashkimi, 6 Jan 60, p 1)

SMT's. In 1960, SMT's must perform a volume of work 31 percent larger than in 1959. (Bashkimi, 7 Jan 60, p 1)

Collectivization. The Third Party Congress decided that, by the end of 1960, 70 percent of the cultivated land must be collectivized by organizing agricultural cooperatives of the "artel" type. The total of socialized cultivated land (including agricultural collectives /Kolektiva bujqesore/ of the more simple type) must attain 85 percent. Actually, by the end of September 1959, agricultural cooperatives of the artel type contained 81.5 percent of all arable land. (Ekonomia Popullore, No 6, Nov-Dec 59, p 8)

Albanian-Soviet Friendship Cooperative of Shijak. In 1960, this cooperative will cultivate 20 hectares of vineyard.

Shijak hills covered with thorn, bushes, and thickets will be planted with grapevines. Fields owned by the cooperative are rich but need watering. In 1960, 600 hectares of land will be irrigated - that is, 300 hectares more than during 1960.

Special care will be given to livestock and poultry. In 1960, annual milk production per cow will attain 1,000 liters (from 900 liters in 1959). The cooperative will sell 300,000 liters more than it did in 1959.

In 1960, a new modern pig stable will shelter 60 pigs. Production of eggs will be 121,000 pieces more than in 1959. (Miqesija, No 12, Dec 59, p 7)

B. Industry

General Industrial Production. In 1960, the value of general industrial production will total 3.350 million leks more than in 1959. Planned production will be 24.7 times greater than in 1938. In comparison to 1959, 38 percent more construction materials will be produced, 35 percent more cement, 27 percent more bricks, 59 percent more tiles. The production value of construction materials will be 300 million leks over 1959.

In 1960 45,000 tons more chromium ore will be produced than in 1959, and 47 times more than in 1938. The production increase of electric power will be 17 percent over 1959, or 190 million leks more (and 28 million kilowatt hours more) than in 1959. (Puna, 1 Jan 60, p 3)

General agricultural and industrial production in 1960 will be 21 percent higher than in 1959.

Industrial production, according to the 1960 plan, will account for 49.4 percent of the general agricultural and industrial volume of production; agricultural production will account for 50.6 percent of the volume. The volume of industrial production will be 11 percent higher than in 1959.

Production of the means of production will be increased by 12 percent over 1959, and production of consumer goods by 10 percent. The Second Five-Year Plan, approved by the Third Party Congress, will be fulfilled in four years and nine months - that is, three months ahead of schedule. (Ekonomia Popullore, No 1, Jan-Feb 60, pp 6-9).

Production Increase. The 1960 plan increase over 1959 will be 18 percent for the petroleum industry, 17 percent for chromium ore, 47 percent for iron-nickel ore, 15 percent for electric power, 18 percent for mechanical and metal processing, 38 percent for construction materials, and 15 percent for food industry products.

The 1960 plan foresees production increases over 1959 of 40 percent for crude oil, 14 percent for gasoline [benzine], 55 percent for blister copper, 22 percent glass products, 35 percent for cement, 19 percent for furniture, 38 percent for sugar, 33 percent for fish, 22 percent for cheese, and 121 percent for butter. (Ekonomia Popullore, No 1, Feb.60, pp 6-9)

Labor Productivity and Cost Reduction. In 1960, labor productivity in industry will be increased 12 percent and production costs will be reduced 5 percent saving some 900 million leks. (Ekonomia Popullore, No 1, Feb 60, pp 6-9)

Welfare. As a result of the production increase, the standard of living will be improved. Turnover of goods will rise 12 percent over 1959. Through socialist trade, per capita supply will be increased as follows in comparison to 1959: 15 percent more fats, 49 percent more meat, 27 percent more sugar, 13 percent more rice, 9 percent more beans, 52 percent more cheese, 60 percent more milk, 49 percent more beer, 27 percent more soap, 7 percent more cotton textiles, 10 percent more wool textiles, 24 percent more shoes and sandals, etc.

National income in 1960 will be 18 percent higher than in 1959 and 73 percent higher than in 1955, instead of 53 percent higher as foreseen by the Third Party Congress.

The real wages of workers and employees will be 6 percent higher than in 1959, or 35 percent higher than in 1955. This corresponds to the figures set forth by the February 1958 CC Party Plenum. (Ekonomia Popullore, No 1, Jan-Feb 60, pp 6-9)

Food Industry. In 1938, the value of production in the food industry was 600 million leks. In 1960, the food industry will produce 1000 more tons of refined rice than in 1959, 1.2 million more kilograms of macaroni, 4,500 more tons of sugar, 1,400 more tons of olive oil, 2.7 million more liters of beer, 1.2 millions more cans of fish, 1,000 more tons of olive preserve, 1,000 more tons of cigarettes, 900,000 more liters of

wine, 400 more tons of butter, and 800 more tons of cheese. (Puna, 1 Jan 60, p 3)

Sugar. In 1960, the Sugar Refinery of Maliq will be reconstructed. Its present refining capacity of 600 tons of sugar each 24 hours will be increased to 900 tons. Production of dry mash will be increased from 20 tons to 48 tons per 24 hours. (Zeri i Popullit, 1 Jan 60, p 2)

Beer. In 1960, the brewery in the Food Combine in Tirana will have an annual production capacity of 68,000 hectoliters of beer. (Zeri i Popullit, 1 Jan 60, p 2)

Pharmaceuticals. At the State Industrial Enterprise for Pharmaceuticals, 1960 production will be 20 percent higher than in 1959. (Bashkimi, 8 Jan 60, p 1)

Petroleum. In 1960, the general volume of petroleum production will be 18 percent higher than in 1959, crude oil 40 percent greater, refined oil 41 percent greater, gasoline 14 percent greater, refined gasoil [naphtha] 7 percent greater. (Puna, 1 Jan 60, p 3)

During 1960, the Petroleum Refinery in Cerrik will be reconstructed and its annual processing capacity for crude oil will increase to 300,000 tons, from the present 150,000 tons. (Zeri i Popullit, 1 Jan 60, p 2)

Coal Briquetting. In 1960, construction of the Coal Briquetting Factory in Tirana will begin. It will have an annual processing capacity of 25,000 tons. (Zeri i Popullit, 1 Jan 60, p 2)

Iron and Nickel. Plans for the iron and nickel industry include a production increase of 47 percent over 1959 during 1960, corresponding to 78,000 tons. (Puna, 1 Jan 60, p 3)

Machine Industry. The 1960 plan for the machine and metal processing industry foresees an increase of 18 percent over 1959, corresponding to a value of 164 million leks. The increase will be largely in light machinery and spare parts

for industry, transportation, and agriculture. Production of spare parts should be about 19 percent over 1959. (Puna, 1 Jan 60, p 3)

Light Industry. The 1960 plan for light industry foresees a production increase of 180 million leks over 1959. Production of cotton textiles will be 600,000 meters more than in 1959, of which 450,000 meters will be lightweight cloth made of combed yarns.

Knitted goods production will be 450,000 pieces more than in 1959, and shoes and sandals 40,000 more pairs. (Puna, 1 Jan 60, p 3)

Construction. In 1960, 47 percent of the over-all investment will be allotted to construction. Of the amount invested in construction, over 24 percent will be allotted for projects in mining and industry, 23 percent for agricultural construction, 11 percent for the field of communications, 15 percent for communal housing facilities, etc. (Zeri i Popullit, 1 Jan 60, p 2)

Lumber. At the Nako Spiru Wood Combine in Elbasan, a new plant with an annual productive capacity of 60,000 pieces of furniture will be constructed during 1960. (Zeri i Popullit, 1 Jan 60, p 2)

C. General Dispositions of the December 1959 Party CC Plenum.

The goals for 1960 set forth by the Plenum were as follows: radical improvement of quality in industrial products and construction; strengthening of collective farms; savings in all branches of the economy.

Quality has been improving from year to year, but unfortunately a radical change is needed. Productive enterprises must produce the goods that consumers demand and like. State and cooperative trade organs must refuse to accept low-grade goods or those that are not in accordance with contract specifications or state-established standards. These are legal dispositions specifying the quality indices of goods.

Enterprises producing consumer goods must take into consideration the sale of products, and not over-all production, as

has been done till now. Rewards to workers or employees must depend on fulfillment of the sale plan.

In agriculture, weaknesses and shortcomings must be eliminated from state and cooperative enterprises. The labor force must be put to work all year round. Farmers have to understand that collective work is the prerequisite for a higher standard of living. Agrotechnical regulations must be respected, and selection of seeds and sowings [sic] must be made at the proper time. The SMT's must organize their work rationally. They must have their machines ready for work, and they must perform the services planned. Drainage and irrigation canals must be kept in good repair, in order to exploit them in a rational way. (Ekonomia Populllore, No 1, Jan-Feb 60, pp 9-12)

VII. STATE FINANCE

A. 1956-1959 State Budget Plan Fulfillment.

The 1956-1959 state budget was fulfilled every year with a surplus of income over expenditures.

It is expected that the 1959 plan for levies on circulation will be fulfilled 100 percent, with an increase of 1.4 percent over 1958. Most enterprises and organizations fulfilled their plan for levies on circulation. There are still enterprises, however, which do not fulfill production and cost plans and are not in a position to fulfill their obligations to the state budget. (Zeri i Popullit, 25 Dec 59, p 2)

Budget Income. It is expected that the 1959 budgetary income plan will be fulfilled as follows (in million leks):

1) Income from the socialist Sector:	23,100
Levies on Circulation	11,266
Surplus Profits	2,980
Levies on Income from the	
Cooperative Sector	323
2) Income from Credit	1,920
3) Levies and Taxes from Population	824

Income from the Socialist sector in 1959 represents 83.9 percent of the total amount of budgetary income (it was 72

percent in the 1956 budget). In 1960 such income will rise 4 percent and will represent 87.3 percent of all budgetary income. The continuous growth of income from the Socialist sector is the result of increased production, cost reduction, and increased importation of goods. Levies on turnover in the Socialist sector are important, and the increase in production and varieties of goods produced has increased such levies. (Zeri i Popullit, 25 Dec 59, p 2)

In 1959, 85.8 percent of the state budget was secured by income from the Socialist sector. Contributions from levies and taxes, both of which have been decreased every year, constituted only a small part. In 1950, they represented 11.5 percent of all budgetary income, in 1955 8.1 percent, in 1957 5.5 percent, and in 1959 only 3 percent. In 1959, the population will have to pay 69 million leks less in taxes than in 1958. (Ekonomia Popullore, No 6, Nov-Dec 59, p 27)

Budget Expenditures. It is expected that the 1959 budgetary expenditure plan will be fulfilled as follows (in million leks):

Total:	25,725
1) People's Economy Financing	13,324
2) Education and Culture	2,502
3) Health and Physical Culture	1,617
4) Social Security and Welfare	1,695
5) National Defense	2,125
6) State Administration	755

The 1959 quota for income from local budgets will probably be fulfilled 104 percent, and for expenditures 96 percent. (Zeri i Popullit, 25 Dec 59, p 2)

B. State Budget

In accordance with the 1960 plan, the Plenum of the Party's CC in December 1959 set forth the 1960 state budget. As in years past, the amount of income from the Socialist sector was increased. Expenditures for the national economy and for cultural and social facilities was also increased.

The 1960 state budget, as approved by the People's Assembly

is as follows:

Income	27,600,000,000 Leks
Expenditures	26,540,000,000 Leks
Surplus	1,060,000,000 Leks

Some 15,861,831,000 leks will be allotted to development of the economy (industry, agriculture, transportation, communal economy, and other branches). Expenditures by enterprises are not included in this amount. Social and cultural facilities will have an allotment of 6,364,272,000 leks.

Expenditures for the state administration will be at the same level as in 1959, and will constitute 2.8 percent of the overall amount. (Ekonomia Politike, No 1, Jan-Feb 60, p 8)

It is foreseen that in 1960 income from levies on turnover will be 365 million leks over 1959, a rise of 3 percent.

State economic enterprises (national and local) will have total profits of 4.118 million leks, an increase of 1,078 million leks over the 1959 plan. Of this amount, 66 percent will be transferred to the state budget as surplus. The rest, together with the reserve funds, will be used for various needs by the individual enterprise.

Levies on income from cooperative organizations have been planned according to legal dispositions in force. In 1960, they will be 24 percent higher than the 1959 expected fulfillment. The increase will be mostly incurred by agricultural cooperatives (as a result of their economic strength), and handicraft and consumer cooperatives (as a result of profit increase, cost reduction, and production increase). (Zeri i Popullit, 25 Dec 59, p 2)

Levies and Taxes on the Population. In the 1960 budget, contributions from taxes and levies on the population will constitute only 2.8 percent of all budgetary income. The figure is even lower than the expected 1959 fulfillment, because there are more cooperatives (in rural areas), fewer farms, and, thus, fewer levies. The same situation exists in the sector of craftsmen and traders, who are entering handicraft cooperatives and trade collectives. (Zeri i Popullit, 25 Dec 59, p 2)

Rreth Budgets. Budgets of the rreth People's Councils and

the budget of the town of Tirana are included in the state budget. It is foreseen that in 1960 local income will be 1.070 million leks and expenditures 4.720 million leks. In 1960, local income will constitute only 23 percent of all local expenditures. (Zeri i Popullit, 25 Dec 59, p 2)

C. Investments.

In 1960, the general volume of investments will be 6 percent over the goal set forth for 1960 by the Third Party Congress: 80.2 percent of the general volume of investments will be in the productive sector, and 19.8 percent in the other sectors.

In 1960, 150 major projects will be constructed or reconstructed. The Cement Factory (Vlore) and the Sugar Refinery (Maliq) will be reconstructed, construction of hydroelectric plants in Shkopet and Bistrice will be carried on, the Food Combine (Tirana) will be built, reclamation work will be carried out in Thumane, Myzeqe, Roskovec, Vurg, Maliq will be completely drained, roads will be asphalted, and other industrial, agricultural, and cultural construction projects undertaken. (Ekonomia Popullore, No 1, Jan-Feb 60, p 7)

In all, 51.8 percent of the income from the 1959 budget was invested in the national economy. A total of 155 million leks was spent for construction of the hydroelectric plants of Shkopet and Bistrice, and in 1960 250 million more leks will be spent for this work. In 1959, 860 million leks were spent for irrigation, in 1960, 1,045 million leks will be spent. In 1959, 1.080 million leks were spent for housing, in 1960 the figure will be 1.120 million leks.

During 1960, state enterprises will invest 2.553 million leks - that is, 623 million leks more than in 1959. (Zeri i Popullit, 25 Dec. 59, p 2)

Electric Power. During 1960, 360 million leks will be invested in hydroelectric power plants and transmission projects at the Shkopet and Bistrice plants, on the 110-kilowatt high-tension Marinez-Memaliaj line and substations, on the 110-kilowatt Tirana-Durres line, on the Shijak and Durres substations, etc. (Zeri i Popullit, 10 Jan 60, p 3)

D. Banking

The State Bank was created by law No 38, dated 13 January 1945, and replaced the National Bank of Albania. Nationalization of the National Bank was necessary, since it was vital that money be taken from the very rich people and invested in the reconstruction of the country which had been devastated by war.

The State Bank began its operations on 21 January 1945, at a time when the state was short of funds. The first goal of the Bank was to control the turnover of money, and to create the needed sources of revenue with which to finance the reconstruction of the country and defend the revolution.

During the first year of its life, the State Bank, having in its management traders and bourgeois elements, deviated from the road indicated by the Party. The result was that most of the credit was granted to private traders. In March 1946, the Party spoke through Enver Hoxha in the People's Assembly, condemning these activities and setting forth the direction the State Bank was to take in future. The Bank was no longer to grant credit to big, rich traders, but was to assist state enterprises.

The parity between Albanian money and the Yugoslav dinar, the abolition of customs between Albania and Yugoslavia, and the establishment of the uniform prices wanted by the Yugoslavs weakened the State Bank and damaged the Albanian economy. After the rupture of diplomatic relations with Yugoslavia, the State Bank grew stronger and became the sole accounting center in Albania, controlling over-all economic life through the administration of thelek.

The functions of the Bank correspond to the economic structure of the Socialist state. The Bank applies Party policy in credit, currency, and investments. During its first years, the State Bank's functions were limited, but rapid development of the economy called for a Bank with wider functions. The Bank was consequently expanded through branches and agencies, to control and cover all economic life.

In 1948, the Bank established a planned credit system for all branches of economy. Circulation of currency was planned in 1950. From 1950 to 1952, the Bank established the control of funds paid to employees in administration, production, and construction. Control of investments was strengthened, and relations with foreign banks expanded

Through credit, agrarian credit, the treasury plan, control of investments in the national economy, control of the wages funds, etc., the State Bank widened its functions covering all sections of the economy.

Credit grants have increased from year to year. In 1959, the Bank granted 78 billion leks credit, as against 19 billion leks in 1952. The credit to agriculture was 25 times higher than in 1952, and credit granted for house construction and repairs increased 2,800 percent.

The Bank has succeeded in its activity. However, there still are shortcomings and failures in the control of the economy through the lek. (Jani Boshnjaku, vice-president of the State Bank, Zeri i Popullit, 21 Jan 60, p 3)

Agrarian Credit. During the First Five-Year Plan, credit granted to farmers amounted to 858 million leks. During the first two years of the Second Five-Year Plan, credit granted attained 1,100 million leks. In 1958, the state distributed to farmers 67,000 quintals of grain seeds, 120,000 quintals of chemical fertilizers, and 5,000 quintals of insecticide. (Ekonomia Popullore, No 6, Nov-Dec 59, p 73)

Savings Deposits. Savings increased during 1959. In 1958, there were 198,084 depositors and savings amounted to 711.1 million leks. At the end of 1959, the number of depositors was 229,281, and savings on deposit totalled 1,080 million leks. During 1959, 31,197 depositors opened new accounts, depositing 369.2 million leks. The total volume of deposits was 27.8 times larger than in 1950 and 4.7 times larger than in 1955.

In 1958, depositors received 16.9 million leks in interest and lottery prizes, and in 1959, 26 million leks.

Savings agencies in production or work centers are active in serving the workers. At the end of 1959, workers had deposited 178.8 million leks with these agencies. Currency accumulated in savings accounts is used by the state to finance the economy. (Puna, 26 Jan 60, p 3)

As a result of the growth of income, price reductions, and price increases on agricultural commodities collected by the state, farmers now have more money. In 1956, the total amount of savings deposits made by farmers was 24.5 million leks; in

1957, 58.5 million leks; in 1958, 130.6 million leks, and at the end of 1959, 212.2 million leks, [according to figures below should be 212.8 million leks].

The number of depositors rose from 9,108 in 1956 to 42,158 at the end of 1959. They deposited 82.1 million leks (in 1959) in savings agencies.

The average amount deposited by farmers has increased each year. In 1957, the average was 2,332 leks; in 1958, 4,168 leks, and in 1959, 5,047 leks. In 1959, farmers received about 5 million leks interest on their deposits. (Bashkimi, 27 Jan 60, p 3)

The continuous increase in the population's income and purchasing power has resulted in an increase in savings deposits. In 1959, the savings deposit plan was exceeded, and it is expected that in 1960 deposits will be increased by 480 million leks. This will mean a total of 1,530 million leks in savings accounts, 6.6 times more than in 1955. (Zeri i Popullit, 25 Dec 59, p 2)

As a result of the growth of real income and the improvement in living conditions, savings accounts have grown.

In 1958, savings deposits were increased by 225.5 million leks, and in 1959 it is expected that savings will be 25 percent higher than in 1958. (Ekonomia Popullore, No 6, Nov-Dec 59, p 28)

VIII. CRITICISMS

In December 1959, the Plenum of the CC, analyzing the situation of the national economy, concluded that production would have been better had there not been shortcomings and failures in certain state enterprises. (Ekonomia Popullore, No 1, Jan-Feb 60, pp 5-6)

Industry. Certain enterprises of the Ministry of Industry and the Ministry of Mining did not fulfill their 1959 plans because of bad organization. The crude oil production plan was not fulfilled.

The tendency in enterprises is to fulfill the plan only in global volume of value, without taking into consideration quantity, quality, and assortments /variety of articles/. Such was the case at the glass factories in Korce and Tirana, the handicraft cooperatives which make certain types of garments, the "Stalin" Textile Combine (in the case of wool textile production), the "Klement Gottwald" Shoe Factory in Tirana, and certain local industrial plants.

Fulfilling the plan solely in global volume of value has resulted in production of goods that cannot be sold because of their poor quality. This practice burden the national economy and the "hozrashot" of enterprises with an unsaleable stock of commodities. Such a situation, the Plenum concluded, must be corrected and shortcomings eliminated. (Ekonomia Popullore, No 1, Jan - Feb 60, pp 5-6)

Agriculture. In the agricultural sector, and especially in the collective farms, the Plenum stressed the shortcomings caused by bad agrotechnical practices in the cultivation of various crops (especially fodder), dairy processes, the use of fertilizers (especially organic fertilizers), the selection of seed, etc. The labor force on collective farms is not exploited throughout the year, and cooperative by-laws are not applied. (Ekonomia Popullore, No 1, Jan-Feb 60, pp 5-6)

Construction. Shortcomings are common in major constructions, the quality is poor, manpower is dispersed in too many projects at the same time, the plan is fulfilled in value and volume of construction only, and construction work is behind the delivery schedule. Such is the case at the "21 December" (Tirana), "Perlat Rexhepi" (Vlore), and Durres construction enterprises. (Ekonomia Popullore, No 1, Jan-Feb 60, pp 5-6)

Transportation. Shortcomings in transportation are caused by careless maintenance of motor vehicles and the failure to use enough trailers. (Ekonomia Popullore, No 1, Jan-Feb 60, pp 5-6)

Trade. Consumers' needs are disregarded, the trade network is not supplied with goods, there is not enough advertising of goods which are available, etc. These are the shortcomings in the trade sector. (Ekonomia Popullore, No 1, Jan-Feb 60, pp 5-6)

In conclusion, the Plenum stressed the necessity of enforcing the practice of saving. Enterprises must avoid excessive and useless expenditures, and financial organs must control savings. All the shortcomings mentioned are caused by the expansion of the Albanian economy and are really "growing pains" that indicate the trend toward a stronger economy. (Ekonomia Popullore, No 1, Jan-Feb 60, pp 5-6)

The CC of the Party, meeting in plenary session, reported that the plan and budget for the four-year period (1956-1959) and the new 1960 plan and budget had been analyzed. It is obvious that many goals have been attained and working methods improved. This constitutes a guarantee of further achievements, of fulfillment of the 1960 plan, and a good beginning for the future Third Five-Year Plan.

Nevertheless, there are still many difficulties to be overcome, and the CC stressed the following points:

1) Saving methods must be strengthened. Saving is the core of the Socialist economy. Wrong handling of the people's wealth or poor administration, bureaucracy or lack of discipline, constitute problems to be solved. The fight against bureaucracy, laziness, theft of Socialist property, and nepotism is the fight against bourgeois ideology, which must be carried on until a Socialist and Communist consciousness is created and bourgeois mentality eliminated.

Shortcoming in the savings system were pointed out. Central organs, local agencies, and enterprises have not yet understood the necessity of saving the people's leks. A radical turnabout must occur.

2) Quantity indices were fulfilled, but quality was neglected. Cost reduction, which is the source of the accumulation of wealth, must not impair quality. Rational use of working time is essential in increasing production. Working norms must be raised if there is to be better production. Many enterprises have set low norms and fulfill them too easily. Machinery has not been fully exploited and latent reserves have not been discovered. In many enterprises, during the first ten days of the month, or the first month of the quarter, or the first quarter of the year, production indices show a decrease, but at the end of the period there is a tendency toward increase. The trend in quantity fulfillment of the plan is anti-Socialist and anti-state and must be checked. Ministries, state organs, reeth standing committees, and reeth Party committees must improve indices of quality, labor

productivity, production costs, and assortment of goods.

3) The Plenum stressed the need for better labor discipline and control over decisions taken. (Zeri i Popullit, 24 Dec 59, pp 1-2)

IX. MILITARY INFORMATION

A. Personalities

MOISI, Spiro, Maj.Gen., was chosen deputy president of the Albanian-Italian Parliamentary Commission (Grupi Parlamentar Shqiperi-Itali). The commission was formed on the initiative of Albanian People's Assembly representatives. (Bashkimi, 7 Jan 60, p 1)

BALLUKU, Bégir, Col.Gen., member of the Politburo and First Deputy Premier of the Council of Ministers, participated in a meeting of 300 "Pioneers" from rural areas in the Rreth of Tirana. BALLUKU was made an honorary member of the youngsters' organization and made a speech. (Bashkimi, 5 Jan 60, p 1)

[An article from Tirana datelined 20 April 1960, related Kicho G'IKOPULL's description of the Albanian Navy's preparations for the 90th anniversary of Lenin's birth. G'IKOPULLI is chief of the political section of the Albanian Navy. (Sovetskiy Flot, Moscow, 21 Apr 60, p 42)]

B. Paramilitary Activities

The SHNUM, basic organization of the "Misto Mame" Wood-working Enterprise in Tirana, organized a mass excursion to Kruje. SHNUM members visited the fortress and other historical sites. After the sightseeing tour they held a friendly target-shooting match. (Sporti Popullor, 3 Feb 60, p 2)

On 14 February 1960, to mark Soviet Army and Navy Day in Albania the SHNUM, in cooperation with the Albanian-Soviet Friendship Society of the Rreth of Berat and the military garrison command of the town, organized an excursion to

Partizani mountain peak. One hundred and fifty youngsters took part. PULO, Aliko, Capt., gave a speech praising the Soviet Army and its contribution to peace in the world. Later rifle target-shooting and sports gun shooting matches were held. (Sporti Popullor, 17 Feb 60, p 2)

The SHNUM basic organization of Tirana and a military unit held a target-shooting competition on 23 February 1960 at the SHNUM shooting "polygon" [range]. The event included standard shooting with 3X15 [sic] cartridges at a distance of 50 meters. The competition was won by SHNUM members of the "Stalin" Textile Combine in Tirana, who scored 145 points. (Sporti Popullor, 24 Feb 60, p 2)

The SHNUM of Tirana, in cooperation with the Rreth Youth Committee of Tirana, organized an excursion to Shermi village in which 200 members participated. On this occasion, IBRAHIMAJ, Abas, Col., spoke to the participants on the Soviet Army's role as a world guardian of peace. Later a target-shooting match was held - small caliber arms at a distance of 50 meters. (Sporti Popullor, 24 Feb 60, p 3)

Tirana workers are interested in military and sports activities organized by the SHNUM. Also, youngsters have been qualified as radio, telegraph, and telephone operators, motorcycle drivers, etc.

During February 1960, on the occasion of the 42nd anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Army and Navy, 1,200 SHNUM members, including women, participated in target-shooting matches. One hundred and twelve of them who fulfilled the norm were rewarded with the title of Distinguished Target Shooter.

Today, more than 4,500 workers are members of SHNUM. Basic organizations, such as those of textile and woodworking cooperatives, organize matches. One hundred women from these working centers attained good results. The SHNUM's closed polygon [range] is frequented steadily and is becoming a rest and amusement center. (Sporti Popullor, 2 Mar 60, p 3)

Target-Shooting Competition. On 2-4 September 1960 the national target-shooting championship matches will take place. They will include sport and military shooting. The program

of the event and regulations concerning participation were drawn according to decision taken by the SHNUM General Council.

On 6-9 October 1960 the national target-shooting championship matches will be held. They are organized by the SHNUM General Council, with the participation of teams from SHNUM, Partizani, and Dinamo, [not clear whether these teams participate in preparations or matches].

On 10-11 June 1960, the Ministry of National Defense will organize a national bicycle race. (Sporti Popullor, 6 Jan 60, p 5)

C. Armed Forces

The 1960 Armed Forces budget foresees a reduction of 25 million leks from the 1959 budget. Defense expenditures constitute only 7.9 percent of the over-all state budget expenditures. (Ekonomia Popullore, No 1, Jan-Feb 60, p 9)

ILLUSTRATIONS

- 1.- View of the No 1 dam on Gjader River, one of the major land reclamation projects of the Zadrime plain. Bashkimi, 10 Jan 60, p 3
- 2.- Lathe operator Mark GRASHI from the Agricultural Mechanical Works in Durrës and a melting operator, processing spare parts for KD35 tractors. Bashkimi, 17 Jan 60, p 3
- 3.- Brigadier [sic] Arta KORDHISHTI working on liquor bottles for export. Bashkimi, 17 Jan 60, p 3
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- 5.- View of workers from a vegetable-raising enterprise covering beds sown with early vegetable seeds. Bashkimi, 29 Jan 60, p 1

- 6.- View of Soviet engineer Boris Petrovich NAVASHIN talking with Albanian engineers Maliq CUMISHI and Xhorxhi BITRI and technician Sulejman VUTHI at the reconstructed and expanded "V.I.Lenin" Cement Factory in Vlore. Bashkimi, 31 Jan 60, p 2
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